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fact that the purchaser has suffered some degree of ill health and needs the bed does not make its retaking under the contract wrongful. To have such effect, the purchaser's needs must be such as to deprive him of the bed would be to expose him to increased sickness and suffering, and such facts must be known to the person demanding and removing the bed.

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**Right of Exclusive Agent to Injunctive Relief.**—The right of an exclusive agent for New England of a Jamestown Exposition Hotel to an injunction against a competitor who has induced the hotel corporation to allow him also to act as its agent in New England is upheld by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in *Beckman v. Marsters*, 80 *Northeastern Reporter*, 817. The rules applicable to the enticing away of a servant are held to apply to the case. The enticing away of a servant not under a contract for a definite period is not the subject of equitable relief, but it is otherwise when the servant is under such contract.

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**Use of Devised Dress as Shroud.**—A rather novel question is discussed in the surrogate's opinion in *Re Pullen's Estate*, 102 *New York Supplement*, 435. It appeared that decedent had expressed her wish to be buried in her best dress. Those in charge of the funeral selected one of her gowns for the purpose, and decedent was buried therein. Afterwards it was found that the gown selected had been specifically bequeathed to the wife of the executor. Under the circumstances the surrogate was of the opinion that the legatee should be paid the value of the gown out of the funds of the estate as an item of funeral expenses, and five hundred dollars was allowed for this purpose.

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**Damages for Being Blacklisted.**—An employee of a union depot company was injured by an engine belonging to a railroad company using the depot. On his recovery he was promised work by the depot company, but when he reported for work he was informed that he could not receive employment unless he released the railroad from all claim for damages on account of his injury. The depot company imposed this condition at the request of the railroad company's claim agent. The employee thereupon brought suit for damages against the railroad company. That he had a right of action was the opinion of the Minnesota Supreme Court rendering the decision. *Joyce v. Great Northern Railway Company*, 110 *Northwestern Reporter*, 975. The decision is based on a statute, but the court suggests that irrespective the statute there should be a recovery.